

P. P. C. Facts



The National Lead Company is known wherever paint is used.

Early in advertising history it took its place among the pioneers of modern business as a staunch believer in the printed salesman.

As a result the National Lead Company now has 56 factories, 51 offices, 12 warehouses, and a reputation that only high standards and fair dealing can establish.

National Lead came to P. P. C. in the early days and is still with us. It is another one of the distinguished company that P. P. C. has been fortunate enough to serve through varying vicissitudes.

One thing we believe has not varied. Our enthusiasm and interest in the National Lead Company's printing is just as fresh and keen to-day as it was when the first order came in.

Publishers Printing Company
211 West 25th Street
Telephone Chelsea 7840

Teachers!

BUY or rent a Corona typewriter on easy payments. Carry it to school every day in its neat case. Make extra money writing articles or doing typing for others! Call today at the nearest Corona store or telephone for a demonstration at your home.

Corona Typewriter Co. Inc.
129 W. 42nd St., New York
Also Two Brooklyn Stores:
531 Fulton St., 1280 Broadway

Weights 6½ lbs.
Folds and fits in a neat carrying case.

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine

COCHRAN & CO'S IMPORTED GINGER ALE

Made and bottled only in Belfast, Ireland.

The Genuine COCHRAN & CO. BRAND BELFAST GINGER ALE

Finds favor in the most exclusive Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants, and is much in evidence at smart social functions.

THE GINGER ALE par excellence

BATJER & CO.
250 Bway, NEW YORK.
Agents for the United States.
The Most Perfect Non-Alcoholic Beverage Ever Produced.

EASE THOSE TIRED, ACHING MUSCLES

Outdoor and indoor workers, subject to exposure or heavy toil, find relief in Sloan's Liniment.

BEEN at work all day, standing on your feet, lifting heavy weights? And now you're all tired out.

Never mind, if you are wise you have a bottle of Sloan's on the shelf, at home or in the shop. Put a little on, without rubbing, and quickly comes grateful warmth and relief.

Good for rheumatic pains, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago and the host of external pains that are all the time coming. Helps break up colds, too!

It's comforting to keep it handy. Three sizes—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment

—Buy it from the Navy—

U. S. NAVY SALE

CANVAS

To Buyers of Large Quantities—Quantity discounts of 2, 5, 10 or 15%—Wide range of weights and widths, ready for immediate delivery from this or other points on Atlantic Coast. Example—100,000 yds. No. 1 42-in. 12-ounce 54-in. on orders over \$200 at South Brooklyn. Many other values equal to this. Ring Street 2100, Ext. 588. Or CALL at Salesrooms, Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale, 20th and 2nd Aves., South Brooklyn, Eugene H. Treason, N. Y.

TELLS OF HELPING TO KILL 11 MATES ON MURDER FARM

Witness, Guarded in Court, Says Some, Slain on Orders, Died Pitifully.

ONE DUG OWN GRAVE

Two Begged Hard, as Bound With Chain, They Were Thrown Into River.

DEFENCE HAS A POOR DAY

Negroes, Fines Paid to Get Out of Jail, Expected to Go Home When on Way to Death.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CROTON, N. Y., April 6.—Clyde Manning sat in the witness stand here today for six hours describing his career as boss of the Jasper county "murder farm" and how eleven negroes were sent to death at the alleged command of John S. Williams, who is on trial for his life.

As the negro walked, closely guarded, from the room, the defence had suffered defeat in its cross-examination, as in not one instance had he swerved from his original story of the crimes.

When the testimony of Leslie May Benton and Clyde Freeman, employees on Williams' farm, had ended Judge Hutchison recessed court until tomorrow. Prospects to-night were excellent for the State completing its evidence to-morrow afternoon and the defence is expected to consume Friday.

Though Williams is on trial now only for the murder of Lindsey Peterson, one piece of straightforward narration after another flowed from Manning's untroubled lips into the ears of the jury. Cross-examination failed to shake or confuse him in the least.

The prosecution swept on, putting on the first of its group of corroborating witnesses, and to-night the defence is in the position of an army which must

\$2,000,000 WILL ORDERS HIS ASHES THROWN INTO RIVER

James H. Sands, Unmarried, Who Won Big Verdict From City in Croton Aqueduct Case, Leaves One-third of Estate to Widow With Whom He Boarded.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
PONDICKNEE, April 6.—The will of James H. Sands, disposing of an estate estimated at \$2,000,000, was filed here today, soon after Mr. Sands' body had been sent by train to Troy to be cremated. By the instructions of the will the ashes are to be scattered upon the waters of the Hudson River. No reason was assigned for this request.

Mr. Sands, who was 55 years old and a bachelor, left one-third of the estate to Mrs. Winifred S. Sheldon, a widow of Salt Point, at whose home he had been boarding for about seven months. His death occurred Sunday at Vassar

Brothers Hospital here. He had lived for many years at Stamfordville. The will was drawn March 15. One-third of the estate is left to a sister, Mrs. Henrietta Sands Bishop, and the remainder to three children of another sister, Stanley Sands Cole, Tennish Cole and Mrs. Jennie Cole Jones, all of Dutchess county.

Mr. Sands owned several ranches in the West and five or six years ago received a large sum from New York city to compensate him for damage to Glen Eyre dam, formerly an important power station, which the Croton aqueduct left dry.

Mrs. Sheldon is made one of the trustees of the estate, to act with Charles L. McCann.

therefore, would tend to prejudice the jury. The admission of this testimony would also tend to raise collateral questions which the defendant could not be expected to meet.

"They were stubborn and a-begging," Manning said in his version of the death of Peterson and Willie Preston, "and me and Charlie rolled 'em over the banisters of the bridge."

The men, as were the others killed, he said, had been lured away from the farm by Williams on the pretext that they were being taken to trains and would be allowed to return to their homes, where they had been taken from jail by Williams paying their fines.

Peterson and Preston, Manning said, were bound together by a trace chain around their necks to which was fastened a sack containing about one hundred pounds of rocks. Their hands were bound together by wire, he said. Williams drove the automobile in which the negroes were carried.

Harry Price jumped off the bridge himself, Manning said, when he found there was no hope for him.

"Don't throw me over; I'll get over," Manning quoted Price as saying, and added that the negro, with a cry of "Lord have mercy!" flung himself into the river.

Manning then went into details of the alleged murder of other negroes, declaring one known on the farm only as "Little Bit" was induced to help lift "Red" Brown, another negro, over the river bridge railing on the pretext that Williams merely wanted to "scare" the latter, known as Brown, the latter, already weighted down, was dropped into the river, Manning said, and then he helped "Little Bit" to the same fate.

Another farm hand known only as "Big John" was induced to help dig his own grave on the pretext that he was digging a well.

Leslie May Benton, a negro cook on the Williams farm, followed Manning on

the stand, corroborating the essential part of his testimony. The defence surprised every one when Mr. Johnson allowed the witness to retire without cross-examination.

Clyde Freeman, another "boss" on the plantation, followed the cook, and the questions of Mr. Howard were directed to substantiate Manning's testimony. Freeman declared he had been on the farm thirteen years. He denied that any officials had told him what to say when he took the witness stand and that he had been threatened when Mr. Johnson examined him. He was the last witness of the day.

Mr. Howard talked with Solicitor Brand and Assistant Attorney-General Wright before taking up his examination of Leslie May Benton. The woman apparently was very nervous while she waited.

"Where were you staying?" asked Mr. Howard.

Story by Woman Cook.

"I was brought from Jasper," she replied.

"With whom were you living?" "I was living with Mr. Leroy and Huland Williams."

She was then asked about her occupation and replied that she cooked for "all the hands on the place." She named some of the employees on the place.

"When did you last see Lindsey Peterson and Willie Preston?" asked Mr. Howard.

"It was one day at dinner," she replied. "I cannot remember the exact date, but it was after the Government officers had been there."

She stated that on the Saturday she had last seen Peterson and Preston she and passed Williams near the house and he was looking for Otis Freeman. All three of the negroes, she said, told her Williams had promised to take her home.

"Peterson came to the house early in the afternoon and got some shoes," she continued. "I patched his overalls and he got a clean shirt. He said then that he was going home."

Mr. Johnston objected to "what Peterson said," and was upheld by the Judge.

Clyde Freeman, when questioned by Mr. Howard stated that the last day he saw Peterson and Preston was when they left the field in the afternoon to carry some hogs to Williams' home.

He asserted that he had heard Williams tell the negroes while they were working in the field with him to get the hogs, and that they had left for that purpose.

He was asked if he had seen the bodies of the two negroes later and replied that he saw them at a bridge over a river. He could not give the name, but stated that he knew where it was.

ARNSTEIN GETS STAY.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau: Washington, D. C., April 6.

Further continuance in the case of Jules "Nicky" Arnstein, leader "Nick" Cohn, David W. Sullivan, W. W. Easterday and Norman S. Bowles, indicted jointly on a charge of conspiracy in bringing stolen securities into the District of Columbia, was granted yesterday by Judge John M. Gould in Criminal Court No. 1, the case going over until April 18.

To The American Public

THE Executive Committee of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland have read with astonishment the statements credited to the British Embassy in Washington, and which appeared in the daily press on Thursday, March 31, 1921.

The work of our Committee being of a purely humanitarian and non-political character, we have with regret taken note of the statement issued by the British Embassy, for the reason that the Committee wished to avoid being drawn into a controversy over the facts of the situation, but in the light of these misrepresentations the claims of charity and humanity presented by conditions in Ireland must be held to outweigh all questions of personal disinclination to controversy.

The American Committee for Relief in Ireland was organized in December, 1920. Its organization followed urgent appeals from representative people in Ireland not identified with either the republican or Sinn Fein party or with the British forces in Ireland, among others, Dr. Gilman, Archbishop of Tuam; Dr. Hart, Archbishop of Cashel; Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, and James A. Douglas, a leading Irish Quaker. The Committee also had the benefit, in the early days of its organization, of personal conferences with Sir Horace Plunkett, who presented specifications of widespread destruction and havoc with resultant suffering and distress both in Belfast and in Cork, and in other parts of Ireland, and with concrete recommendations for its relief.

Since its organization our Committee has been closely in touch with conditions in Ireland, and the unit of workers in charitable relief, some of whom had experience in other war devastated countries, which our Committee sent to Ireland, has brought us closely in touch with this situation.

From this unit, and from all of the information that we have had from sources of unquestionable knowledge, impartiality and integrity, from the data that we have examined, and from the reports that have been made to our Committee, we unhesitatingly state that the following from the statements issued at the British Embassy is inaccurate and unfounded:

"That every case of distress and destitution is directly due to the effects of the Sinn Fein rebellion." To illustrate: There was no Sinn Fein rebellion in Ulster, and yet our reports show that there are over thirty thousand people in distress in the City of Belfast alone. Other instances demonstrating the inaccuracy of that statement could be given from our data, if necessary. One additional will suffice. The economic life of Ireland is in some districts totally paralyzed by the conditions of warfare prevailing there. In many of those districts, and in particular those affected by the destruction of fifty-four co-operative creameries, and the consequent destruction of dairy farming as an industry, actual want exists.

To say that the widespread want and destitution existing in Cork, as the result of the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property in that city and vicinity, is "directly due to the effects of the Sinn Fein rebellion" is obviously to mistake the facts. That the distress in Cork is directly due to the action of the British forces in Ireland is not denied in England. British officials seek to excuse the action of their servants in Cork, but they no longer disclaim responsibility for it. The British Labor Commission's report upon conditions in Ireland directly contradicts the statements of the British Embassy, and demonstrates that the statement from the Embassy that "every case of distress and destitution is directly due to the effects of the Sinn Fein rebellion" is not believed in England. General Cosker evidently did not believe it when he resigned his command.

Again, the statement issued from the British Embassy states that "millions of pounds have been made available from money raised by taxation in the United Kingdom to build houses, to encourage land settlements and to promote employment schemes and the general work of reconstruction, but the counties and cities of Ireland who are Sinn Fein in sympathy refuse to accept this money and prefer to appeal to America for charity." There is not one word of truth in the above statement. The grants referred to were withheld by the government from the cities and counties that elected Sinn Fein members to Parliament at the last election. Therefore the statement that those counties and cities "refuse to accept this money," implying that they now refuse to accept the money, belongs in the realm of romance.

The statement from the British Embassy alleges that "there is no shortage of food in Ireland."

Our Committee has not charged that there is a shortage of food there. But our appeal for funds is based upon the fact, among other moving facts, that thousands of people in Ireland are destitute and unable to buy food. In 1847, during the famine, one million people died of hunger while Ireland was exporting food.

Again, the statement issued from the British Embassy states that there is no case of distress affecting any individual or property "which could not be adequately met from British sources."

Attention is directed to the words "could not" as wholly misleading. The British authorities in Ireland themselves admit that the violence in Ireland has resulted in the destruction of property to the value of thirty-five millions of dollars. Other and impartial estimates place the figure at five times that amount. The estimates of the number of persons in actual need of relief in Ireland vary, but the British authorities estimate that there are now more than one hundred thousand persons actually in need, who would naturally be self-supporting. That estimate does not include dependent women and children.

Among other facts reported by our unit now in Ireland is the fact that with the destruction of creameries it will become necessary for farmers

to sell their milk-holds, which at present, owing to the widespread creamery destruction by crown forces, are liabilities rather than assets. If the Irish milk-holds are sold one of the principal industries of Ireland will suffer irreparably.

The statement issued by the British Embassy concludes that the British Government "while not agreeing that there is any need for American charity in Ireland will place no unnecessary difficulties in the way of any charitable organization."

We are at a loss to understand why the British Government should place any difficulties in the way of charitable relief in Ireland.

From every quarter our Committee has been assured that the stricken people of Ireland have now no hope but in the generous heart of America. A relief organization, similar to ours has been formed in Canada. It announces that funds will be forwarded to the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Meath and His Eminence Cardinal Legat.

Military and civil authorities in Ireland have again and again assured our representatives there that the situation calls for help from America.

The injustice of the statements issued by the British Embassy would be inexcusable at any time, but attention is called to the fact that they were given just subsequent to the approval by President Harding of the efforts of our Committee to raise funds for relief in Ireland in the very week when our Committee's appeal for funds was reaching its climax.

We are willing to let the American people judge as to the lack of magnanimity and the fundamental disregard for the welfare of the Irish people that underlay the statements issued by the British Embassy.

If we are to credit the statements attributed to the British Embassy in Ireland's case, the laws of economics are reversed and Ireland is the one country in the world where continuous and systematic destruction of property, the burning of cities and towns, and the ruin of farms, factories, and homesteads, covering a period of a year and a half, increases the sum of the general wealth, promotes banking and industry and conduces to the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants.

In the case of Belgium Germany was not allowed to interpose any such specious sophistry, and when ruin and havoc were wrought within her borders the resources and humanity of two hemispheres were mobilized to aid the stricken and succor the helpless and distressed.

Finally, we reproduce here an excerpt from a recent editorial appearing in the London Times from which it appears that the Editor of the Times and the British Embassy are not wholly in accord on the subject of Irish "prosperity."

"Week after week we have recorded the progressive devastation of a once prosperous country, the burnings of factories, of business premises and private houses. The damage done must run already into many millions. The aggregate bill for Cork, Ballibrigan, Grenard, Athlone, Tipperary, and for many places which have suffered a like fate, the burning of creameries and the other official and unofficial destruction already is immense. Added to cost of actual devastation, there is yet another bill for consequential injury to industry, trade, and commerce. Does any reasonable man believe that these bills will be paid by Ireland alone? Is Ireland so remote and so self-contained that she can suffer material damage to the extent of millions and forego many millions of profit that might have been hers without appreciably affecting the well-being of the country? We can no more afford to ruin Irish prosperity than we could afford to ruin the prosperity of Yorkshire."

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN IRELAND Richard Campbell, Secretary



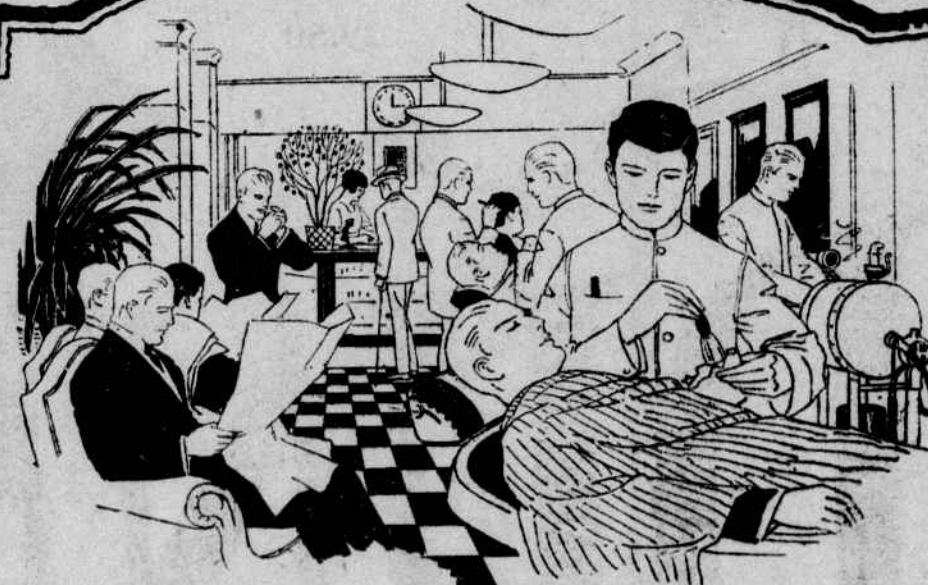
P R I C E
THE FACT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY FINCHLEY THAT PRACTICAL MEN THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND THAT THE PRICE OF A SUIT IS GOVERNED BY ITS GOOD CHARACTER. THE PERIOD OF SERVICE IS THE ONLY SAFE MEANS OF MEASURING ECONOMY.

FIFTY DOLLARS AND MORE

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON
READY-TO-PUT-ON
TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY
5 West 46th Street
NEW YORK

Cape Gloves of extraordinary quality, \$4.00; Mocha, Grey and Brown Suede, \$5.00.



Prosperity and Depression

On every side we hear of business depression—of unemployment, slack trade, empty stores. Yet our business continues to increase and our shops are crowded as never before. Our customers know the explanation.

A year ago, when wages and prices were still soaring, in spite of the first signs of public revolt there came the threat of the barbers' strike and the dollar haircut.

Our men, backed by every dollar of our resources, loyally took their stand against increased prices, even at the sacrifice of higher wages. In ringing terms they declared that the vicious circle of ever-increasing wages and prices must be broken; that they stood with the public in its battle to reduce the cost of living.

Patriotic courage and sound common sense inspired that message. The reward came. The strike failed—the dollar hair-cut faded out like a nightmare. Our prices remained unchanged.

From every side, by word of mouth, by letter and through the press, came the public's response of appreciation and commendation. They say the public forgets. Our thriving business proves the contrary.

But there is still more!

We have not been content merely to keep our prices down. Day in and day out we continue to give more and more service for the money. We have added the Shave de Luxe; our more efficient treatments of the face and hair; improvements in our equipment; a more highly trained personnel; and all those little details of added service which make for perfection.

"Extraordinary Service at Ordinary Prices!"

That is the beginning and the end—the ideal to which our labor and our thought are tirelessly devoted. Our progress toward this goal is tested by the public's verdict.

Hence our crowded shops. Herein the explanation of our prosperity amidst depression.

TERMINAL
Where the Promise is Performed
BARBER SHOPS

THE KNICKERBOCKER

The World's Largest Barber Shop—Now Under Construction.

HOTEL COMMODORE Open till 10 p. m.	WALDORF-ASTORIA Open till 11 p. m.	HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA Open till 11 p. m.
EQUITABLE BUILDING 120 Broadway	HUDSON TERMINAL Concourse	HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG. 30 Church St.
TEL. & TEL. BUILDING 125 Broadway	LONGACRE BUILDING 1472 Bway—at 43d St. Open till 11 p. m.	HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG. 50 Church St.

Coffeur des Dames: Waldorf Astoria; Hotel Pennsylvania